

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1802.

[No. 467.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 11 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprig'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-
lins and mullin shawls,
White and coloured Marfeilles and mus-
linetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 12 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Sciman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 10. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gen-
eral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18. d

Clean linen and cotton
bags bought at this office.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, from

LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the
ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogheads,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool
Earthen Ware in crates,
German Oznaburgs.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, an assort-
ment of goods suitable for the season, and
is in daily expectation of receiving by the
United States from Liverpool, an addi-
tional supply.

May 18. d

FOR SALE.

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the
present month, if not previously sold by
private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in
town, situate on the north side of Prince
and West side of Washington streets: Be-
ginning at the intersection of said streets,
fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches,
and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient
building lots. On one of which is a very
good dwelling house, now under rent to
James M'Clenahan.

Washington is the most spacious street
in town, and will most probably become
the centre. This ground has the advan-
tage of laying between the two principal
streets leading from the country; a cir-
cumstance of much importance, to those
who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

OR

William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following
property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the
county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, con-
taining 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio riv-
er: this land is well watered, and on it
is several valuable mill seats. A general
warrantee will be made to the purchaser
of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND,
in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres
(a part of Ravenworth tract) on which is
a MILL. The above property I will
barter for goods or sell low for cash. Al-
so, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liver-
pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,
well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of
Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen

Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock
on hand, forms a very complete assort-
ment of that article, and which will be
sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each;
100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes
assorted in casks—and a consignment of
IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for ready money,
which will be sold on very low terms for
good paper.

May 31. d

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me
vested, will be sold at public auction be-
fore the door of Prince William court-
house in the town of Dumfries, on the
first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock,
for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND,
situate in the same county near Bacon Race
meeting-house, containing about five
hundred acres, part of a seven hundred
acre patent granted to James Peake, and
which five hundred acres of land was lately
the property of Isaac McPherson, under
a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alex-
andria.

AERAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO
ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via
Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,
King-street,

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-
pectation of receiving an additional supply
of those articles by the first arrivals from
Britain. Country storekeepers and others
will find it their interest in giving him a
call, as he is determined to sell on the
most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

Two thousand pieces first qua-
lity NANKEENS, just received and for
sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 20. d

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.
For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June,
will be sold at public auction, on the
premises,

About forty five acres of
LAND, in and adjoining to the town of
Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek.
This land will be divided into squares, ac-
cording to the plan of the town, and each
square will be sold separately, on a credit
of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months
—the purchasers giving notes negotiable
in the bank of Alexandria, with approved
endorfers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed
by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to
the town, and its high and healthy situa-
tion render it amongst the most desirable
estates in the neighborhood for building
lots. On one of the lots a neat and com-
modious framed dwelling house hath been
erected, together with the necessary out-
houses, and on this lot there is a well
of good water, and a number of flourishing
trees growing. Some small frame houses
have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete,
and conveyances will be made in fee sim-
ple when the purchase money is received.
The title papers may be seen, and likewise
a plat of the land and lots, by applying
to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold
a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty se-
ven acres of LAND adjoining the above
tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty
seven pounds per year.

May 17. dim

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

Messrs. Snowden and Co.

HAVING observed in your paper bear-
ing date the 5th inst. a publication where-
in a certain Baldwin Dade terms me igno-
rant and stupid indeed—I am really atton-
ished at his audacity and impertinence,
knowing him not to possess but little more
understanding than one bordering on idiot-
ism. He also observes that the suit men-
tioned in my notice is dismissed; I grant
it—But it was dismissed in Fairfax Court
to bring it in a place where I could come
sooner at justice, namely the Chancery
Court of Alexandria, which writ has been
served some time since, as will appear by
the certificate hereto annexed. As to the
balance of his publication, I assert it to be
fallacious in the extreme.

I must beg leave to add, that for the
future I shall not occupy a moment of my
time in writing contradictorily to the fa-
bulous assertions of said Dade, whose dia-
bolical character is universally established.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1802.

Robert Alexander and his
Trustees, against
Baldwin Dade, } In Chancery.

Writ returned executed. No bill filed.
April rule suits continued. The above
suit is brought in the Circuit Court of the
District of Columbia, for the county of
Alexandria.

GEO. DENEALE, Clk.

June 11. d

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at half past three
o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold
on the premises,

A neat two story frame house,
on Prince street, near the corner of Royal
street; the lot is subject to a small ground
rent. Terms will be made known at the
place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 10. Vendue Master

For NEW-YORK,

The Sloop ENTERPRIZE,
to sail in all next week. For
freight or passage apply to
Capt. Mitchell on board, or
R. B. JAMESON.

June 10. d

For NEW-PROVIDENCE,

The Sloop MARY,
HUGH SMITH, Master;
to sail in a few days.
200 barrels, or thereabouts,
will be taken on moderate freight, if spee-
dily applied for, to the master on board at
Gilpin's wharf, or to

MATTHEW ROBINSON,

Who has received by said vessel a quantity of
PINE APPLES.

June 10. d3t

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes
first quality

SEGA RS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES,
Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.
THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Ta-
vern every morning, at half past four
o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate
our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves
Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morn-
ing at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexan-
dria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to
promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which
runs but 50 miles per day, although it is
said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from
80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6:2aw

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd
PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

DECIUS.—No. VII.

I HAVE, heretofore, remarked that the most excellent committee of investigation had been pressed for time in making their report; they had only five months, and, of course, "the labor necessary to investigate such a mass of accounts," as those connected with the item on which I animalized in my last, "rendered it impossible for the committee to form an opinion, as to the manner in which the sum of twenty millions of dollars," whereof the eight nominal millions composed the unsettled balance, "had been expended." Here the cabalistic spirit again rides in the storm: "the dog-star again rages."—People of common understanding would have supposed that the labor, which is declared necessary in order to the investigation of the mass, would have been the principal, if not the only means of raising a possibility for the committee "to form an opinion as to the manner in which the sum had been expended?" but here it is said to be directly the reverse. This is another mighty effort of their magical skill.—What power can break this Gordian knot of unintelligible foolery? Out of their own mouths will I condemn them. The labor which they have deemed necessary to pull down the fair fabrics of reputation raised by the preceding administrations, will be as nugatory as their necessary accusations. "In all labor," said the wife man, "there is profit," but in the labor of vanity there is nothing but vexation. "They have fown the wind, and shall reap the whirlwind."

Almost at every step we tread on fairy ground. The common rules of judging, the vulgar maxims from which we were wont to draw conclusions, and on which to found our opinions, are become the very shadow of a shade. The mind is bewildered in paradoxes; the head confused with folicifisms urged under the semblance of logical gravity. If I held the pen of a Junius I would say to these committee men, "Really, gentlemen, this way of talking, for I can call it nothing else, is a mockery of the common understanding of the nation, too gross to be endured. If the ministry are unable to defend their cause by fair arguments, founded on facts, let them spare us at least the mortification of being amused and deluded like children." I would say to them, such stuff will serve for the food of the worthless undertrappers who now batten in the rays of governmental munificence, whom Davenant describes as "an ignorant, mercenary, and servile crew; unanimous in evil, diligent in mischief, variable in principles, constant to flattery, talkers for liberty, but slaves to power;"—but, for Heaven's sake, consider the whole nation is not moon-struck. You tell us, that the voluminous documents accompanying the report were not received by you until the 9th of April, at the seat of government, distant 150 miles from here; and Mr. Duane tells us, and, mirabile dictu, truly tells us, that one of them, the precious document C, appeared in his filthy journal in Philadelphia four days before, on the 5th of April. Now both these stories may be true; the latter is true. And tho' I might venture to assert that my head is nominally on my shoulders, I should not be surprized, whilst in this region of bulls, to see it perched upon Christ-Church steeple, or actually rolling down the kennel. To hear you talk these things so seriously terrifies the mind, and makes it shrink with secret dread.

"Grave ne rediret
"Seculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra quæstæ."

One sum you say has been expended without any legal authority; the expenditure of another could not be justified at any time much less at the time when it was made, and you sum up your essay with saying that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expence has been incurred without any legal authority, and yet the short time which you were permitted to devote and the labor necessary, to the investigation of the mass of accounts, rendered it impossible for you to say, how the sum of twenty millions of dollars had been expended. Nay gentlemen I take your own story for this matter. I give your own statement word for word. Whether the sage of Clonmell drafted the report, or whether his mere presence infected you with the national propensity of his countrymen, it is not for me to determine. Your report is only a practical comment on the old proverbial saw—labor in vain.

We will, however, pass on to the next

charge in the report. "In the year (blank) a pile of buildings were commenced." "In what year of our Lord was that?" said my father: In no year at all" said my uncle Toby. However, the committee meant some year preceeding the first of American Liberty, which glorious era commenced on the 4th of March, A. D. 1801. Well "a pile of buildings was commenced under the directions of the then secretary of war, on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, which have since been carried on in a manner highly expensive." After thus telling us the birth and growth of this expensive child (which tho' not yet grown to its full height, has already cost the United States 150,000 dollars,) the committee proceed to tell us, that it was called *Laboratory*, and that it has been raised out of the fund appropriated for the Quarter-master's department. Mr. Duane also informs us, that this *Laboratory*, contains quarters or barracks, for almost as many men as compose the body guard of the first servant of our sister republic. I was curious enough to wish to see these vast preparations for a *standing-army*, no doubt once intended to enslave this city, and accordingly walked out a few days since. Behold! I saw an immense quantity of arms ammunition, and military stores, put up in good order and perfectly secure: I heard the good republicans who now have the care of them, wish that the fourth building, which would complete the square were finished, as they had scarcely room enough for the public property. I was told, what had partially fallen under my own observation, that previous to the erection of these stores, the public property had been scattered about on the wharfs, in wooden sheds, in private ware-houses, and some of the cannon even buried in the earth; the public powder stored in a place, to which all the fellers of that article in the city, necessarily had access; that the government had been subjected to the payment of enormous rents for the storage of this property in those dispersed and dangerous situations, and that now all these scattered parcels were collected into one great and safe place of deposit. On returning home and looking into the estimate presented to Congress by the secretary of the treasury for the year 1801, I found the estimate rents in Philadelphia specified at 4,388 dollars, under the head of Ordinance Department, and store rent mentioned generally in the estimate from the navy department; also office and store rent in estimate of 165,000 dollars for the quarter-master's department, but the particular sum not specified. I could not suppress a doubt that this specified sum might not be intended for the expence of a whole year, as I had just been told that the stores were generally removed early in 1801, but I have not documents to shew what rents were paid in 1800, or what the estimate for that year amounted to. I found however one document which appears to me to be important. It is a message from the President of the United States to Congress, accompanying a report of the secretary of war on certain expenditures, which concludes in the following manner—

"In addition to the above expenditures, the accounts of the quarter-master-general exhibited charges taken out of the fund for the quarter-master's department, to the amount of 113,852 dols. and 23 cts. for disbursements on account of the U. States' Laboratory on the river Schuylkill, near the city of Philadelphia."

This message is dated 27th Feb. 1802, four days before the commencement of the reign of Jefferson and purity, 113,000 dollars had then been expended on this Laboratory, of course, 40,000 have been expended on the same object within the first year of the reign of their most gracious majesties. Now, let us ask, whence has Mr. Jefferson or the new secretary of war taken this sum of 40,000 dollars, unless from the same funds, from which the then secretary, under whose directions the pile was commenced, took the sum slated to Congress in Feb. 1801? Has the one only looked over the hedge and the other stolen the horse? Are not both equally culpable? I do not assert that any blame attaches to either of the administrations for their share in this transaction. I believe the expenditure was necessary and proper. I maintain that the surplus of an appropriation for the quarter-master's department was properly applied to an object of such importance, and of such great national utility; but when the attempt is made by men in so high a station to cast blame upon the originators, justice requires that the whole truth should be stated. The committee say "the pile of buildings have (Republicans has a right to murder the king's English) since been carried on in a manner highly expensive." I suppose five means from the commencement until the present time, especially as "the buildings are still in an unfinished state." Why not then declare in the report openly that this is the meaning? Has any appropriation been made for continuing or completing the buildings since the accession of the first Thomas? &c, if not, let us once again ask, whence has the sum of 40,000 dols. expended on this pile, since the 27th Feb. 1801 been drawn, unless from the very surplus, from

which the 100,000 were taken and the expenditure of which the committee assert "could not be justified at any time?"

It will be proper also in this place to make another remark. The committee and their slaves have represented this master-piece of mystery to be a disclosure of many hidden crimes.—We think them for the hint. We observe, that in the case now under consideration; the last administration had themselves laid open their share in the transaction. Congress, knew, before they received the Report, exactly how much had been expended on this object, before the present reign; so that the committee, in this item, have only thrown their own friends into the pit which they ridiculously conceived they were digging for others. So be it.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Arrived, ships William, Gardner, London; Amsterdam Packet, Green, Greenock; Nancy, Ray, Newfoundland; Catharine, Ingersoll, New-Orleans; brigs Paramaribo, —, New-Providence; Active, Brook, Montego Bay, (Jama.) sch's Factor, Anderson, Aux-Cayes; Patty, Graves, Norfolk.

Cleared, ship William and Mary, Dillingham, Falmouth; brigs Franklin, Newell, Barbice; Brandywine Miller, Dunlevy, Greenock; sch's British Queen, Carpenter, Halifax.

Ship Atlas, has arrived at Hull from this port. Ship Protectors, Carpenter, has arrived at Copenhagen in 42 days.

Below last evening, and now at quarantine, a brig from Aux-Cayes and 2 schooners.

From Lloyd's List, April 23—30.

At Falmouth—Sparrow, Luckett, Alexandria, in 25 days; American Eagle, Wood, Virginia, 24; Eliza, Perry, Charleston.

At Dover—Pacific, Nash, Boston, bound to Rotterdam; John and James, Lindgreen, Charleston; Toolham Beauty, —, Philadelphia; Active, Delano, New-York; Sisters, Picket, Charleston; George and Mary, Lawton, do. President, Wealand, Philadelphia; Voltaire, Brown, do. in 22 days, and sailed for Antwerp; Birmingham Packet, —, Charleston; Merchant, Bartlett, Boston.

At Clyde—Diana, Campbell, Charleston; Carleton, Currie, Baltimore; Aurora, McIntyre, Virginia; Edymion, Miller, do.

At Bordeaux—Hannah, Graham, Philadelphia; John and Phebe, —, Boston.

At Texel—George, Tripp, Charleston; Belfast, Riker, New-York; Sally, Smith, Baltimore.

At Gravesend—President, Weldon, Philadelphia.

At Cowes—Orlando, Titcomb, Charleston; Maria, Elizabeth, —, Savannah.

At Bremen—Pegasus, Grove, Charleston; Batavia, Dahl, do.

Ship William, Gardiner, from London, left there, ships Maryland, and Fair American, to sail in about 6 weeks for this port.

Brig Polly, of Boston, failed three days before the Active.

Ship Amsterdam Packet, Green, from Greenock, May 10th, in lat. 49, 12, spoke brig John, of Baltimore, wind blowing hard, could not learn where bound. 16th, in lat. 43, 24, spoke ship Phoenix of Alexandria, bound to Falmouth, out 26 days. June 1, in lat. 37, 7, spoke ship Sally, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Bordeaux, out 9 days. 3d, in lat. 39, 49, spoke English brig Margaret, bound from this port to Greenock.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

By a proclamation of Gen. Le Clerc of the 3d of May, we find that he is directing his attention to the correction of certain oppressive evils which had grown out of the circumstances of the war. Several evil disposed persons, taking advantage of the situation of the colony, had exacted property from the planters, and committed other acts of oppression. The general calls on all good citizens to assist in detecting these men, and bringing them to punishment. One had been arrested and sent to France.

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

We understand the Rev. Burgis Allison, of Bordentown, has discovered an easy, cheap, and effectual mode of distilling Spirits of its essential or Empyreumatic Oil, (which causes in spirits that disagreeable and nauseous taste and smell) thereby giving it at once all the properties and advantages of age and rectification.

Trent. pap.

Arrived, schrs. Anne, M'Lellan, Portland.

Cleared, schrs. Sally, Childs, C. Francois; Dolphin, Jones, do. Little Robert, Dolby, Leghorn; Sylvia, Daggett, Boston.

Brig Nancy, Burke, from Liverpool is below.

Capt. Reynolds of the schr. Fame, has forwarded the following report:

Vessels at Port Republican the 23d ult.

Ship Warren, Phillips, Baltimore; Industry, Nichols, New-York; brigs Eliza, Melvin, Newbern, N. C. New-Jersey, Skelly, Philadelphia; Greenwich, Remington, do. St. Clair, Tuttle, do. Jay, —, (fold) Baltimore; Ann, —, (fold) Baltimore; Polly, of and for Marblehead; Two Sisters, Burk, Charleston; schrs. Eliza, Hunt, Philadelphia; Andrew, Geo. of and for do. to sail in 3 days; Nancy, —, do. soon; Experiment, Jenne, Baltimore, in 8 days.

Spoke, May 24, in the Bite of Leogane

the brig Lark, of and from Philadelphia, out 24 days from Port Republican. June 4, lat. 33, 40, long. 74, 50, W. the brig Harriot, Davis, for Philadelphia from Orleans.

Schr. Hetty, Briggs, of this port was to leave Port Desire (South America) about the last Oct. to proceed to the N. W. coast.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

Arrived, ship William and John, capt. Brookes, 45 days from Liverpool. May 14th, lat. 40, 49, long. 47, spoke ship Corn Planter, of Charleston, for London, 12 days out. At the same time, spoke brig Thames of and for London, from N. Providence, 26 days. May 15th, spoke ship Eliza, of Boston, for Savannah, Spencer Ripley, master, from Liverpool, out 14 days, lat. 40, 13, long. 50. May 31st, spoke sch'r Nancy of Boston, out 11 days, bound to Martinique, long. 57, lat. 34, 40. June 7th, spoke the brig Dove, of Boston, from Port-au-Prince, to Boston, out 15 days, lat. 35, 45, long. 51, 14—informed us, he spoke four days ago, ship Abigail, Pollard, from Liverpool to Charleston, out 63 days, short of provisions.

Captain Ripley informs us, that 8 fail of Americans failed with him, among which were the Amiable, Tillinghast, for Philadelphia; Lydia, Tredwell, New-York; Phoenix, M'Connell, Baltimore; Henry, Rogers, N. York.

On the 9th of June, at 6th p. m. spoke brig Isabella, for Martinique, 5 miles above Point Look-Out.

Arrived, the Bremen ship Unternehmung, capt. Vent, 43 days from Bremen.

The ship Hambleton, Vickers, of this port, failed several days before the Unternehmung.

The ships Aolus, Hendrickson, and Juno, Sangstack, were to fail in a few days. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, the schooner Polly, captain Chaytor, 18 days from N. Orleans.

The ship Eliza, Brown, of Salem, failed with Polly. Left at the mouth of the Mississippi, ready to fail, ships Rebecca, M'Neil, of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Baltimore, Aborn, of Rhode-Island for Liverpool; Thomas Wilson, Jones, of Philadelphia for do. brig Ohio, Lark, do. for do. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Arrived, ship Ajax, captain Haynes, 15 days from the Havanna. Left there, the sch'r Nautilus, Bishop, and Chance, West, of this port, doubtful whether or not they would be permitted to land their cargoes. Spoke nothing.

The brig Samuel, Jones, of this port, has arrived at Aux Cayes.

NORFOLK, June 5.

Captain Chamberlain, from St. Thomas's, informs, that on his passage he fell in with the sch'r Abbe Thulle, capt. T. Haynes, of this port, bound to Charleston, who furnished him with the following particulars:

That on the 11th May, being off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, he fell in with a vessel having 100 souls on board, stretching off and on the harbor; that they were without bread or water; capt. H. supplied them with a barrel of bread and a hog-head of water; from them he learnt that the French troops had landed at Grand Terre without opposition; and had taken possession of the place; from thence they had proceeded to Basseterre with four sail of the line and a frigate, and landed some men, the greater part of whom were killed by the negroes. These unfortunate people had escaped, being apprehensive of a massacre of the whites in all parts of the island. A heavy cannonade was kept up while capt. H. was in sight of the island; one of the 74's was very much injured by the batteries.

Arrived the British brig Commerce, capt. Cox, from Hamilton, Bermuda.

Arrived the British sch'r Adventure, capt. Grumley, from St. Vincents.

CURE FOR CANCERS

Mr. J. C. Fenner, of Burbage, in Wiltshire, communicated the following recipe for the cure of a Cancer—1802.

"Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and with the same well prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day.

He adds, that he was solicited to make this recipe known, as he had been witness of its happy influence of curing a most inveterate cancer in the lip of a person living in his neighborhood."

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Ship William, capt. Gardiner, in 34 days from London, and 32 days from the Downs, arrived at this port yesterday.—Papers by this vessel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

They inform us that the Mondovi brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with the intelligence of the Mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war against the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier, with various success. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of setting sail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavour to put an end to these hostile operations.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army dispersed by Passwan Oglou.

A convention dated the 2d March has been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the Sublime Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to protect against the attacks of the Barbary States all vessels belonging to subjects of his Imperial Majesty which shall be provided with a Turkish firman.

A letter from the Hague says that the English government has sent orders to the Moluccas to transport, before the British troops evacuate the island, all the seeds and plants of spices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in spices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed exclusively, and which has so materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will now be divided with Great Britain.

A conversation of considerable importance took place in the British House of Commons on the night of Monday the 3d May. Mr. WINDHAM stated his reasons for giving notice of a motion respecting the Definitive Treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both houses by gentlemen of his opinion.—Mr. PITT defended the Definitive Treaty against Mr. WINDHAM's attack, but deferred the full statement of his arguments until the promised motion should be made. He said however, with respect to the apprehensions expressed for the safety of the British East-India dominion, in consequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no English Member of Parliament could find any solid ground of objection or uneasiness, but that no rival could discover a plausible pretence for cavil on that account.—He defended generally the non-renewal on treaties, and contended that the advantage of the omission was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. WINDHAM's notice was of a motion for Tuesday the 18th of May; but Mr. ADDINGTON moved, as an amendment, Tuesday the 11th. The reason he gave for this was, the necessity of terminating the work of peace (already too long suspended) as speedily as possible.

In the course of his observations respecting the Definitive Treaty, remarking on the cession of Louisiana to the French, Mr. WINDHAM said,

By this acquisition the French are established in a space as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or south. What a prospect have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a serpent at their feet, by which they will ultimately be devoured. We have put them in that state in which they must become willing slaves under the dominion of France. We all know that men detest the instrument less than the cause, and turn their resentment upon those whom they can make to feel it most. They will not of course hesitate between us and the French: and thus we shall eventually forfeit the friendship of America by the aggrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this establishment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South America there is no power that can resist them. There are the sources of the wealth of the world: but if Gentlemen do not feel the consequence of their passing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impress them with an idea of their importance."

To this part of Mr. Windham's speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Addington) replied:

"In the climax of reasons that the hon. Gentleman had gone through, he laid considerable stress on the dangers

which menaced the independency of the American States from the French having a settlement in Louisiana. Undoubtedly every accession to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of serious apprehension; but was it only from Louisiana that France could make the attack, if she had such power and was so disposed? Did the hon. Gentleman pretend to say that if a large military force was sent to Guinea, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect? Did he mean to say that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that island was brought under proper subjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpose; if finally, the countries themselves was not disposed to assert their own independence, and Great-Britain was inclined to look tamely on? It was therefore, not from Louisiana alone that the power of France was to be dreaded, but from many other quarters equally."

At the date of our last accounts from Paris, a new code of public instruction has been agreed to by the tribunate, and was under discussion by the Legislative Body. The revolutionary names which many of the public hospitals were distinguished, and which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage Benevolence by doing honor to the benefactor, are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

The French funds were 56.85. on the 2d May Price of of Stocks in London at one o'clock on the 4th of May.—Consols 76½. Omnium 3½. Fine Flour 45s. to 50s. per sack.

The United States frigate Adams for the Mediterranean, and the British Packet Duke of Kent for Falmouth, sailed from this port yesterday.

On Thursday arrived at Salem the schr. Atlantic, capt. James Odell, 19 days from the Havanna. He informs that since the great fire at the Village (which is estimated to have destroyed upwards of 5000 houses) daily attempts have been made to set fire to the Regulas and Alibacore, towns in the neighbourhood of the Havanna; but owing to the exertions of many American coopers who reside in those places, the fires had been extinguished without much damage. It was supposed that these fires were kindled, in order to induce the admission of the Americans with flour, as the inhabitants were in great want of the common products of their soil, owing to a continued drought of nine months; but it had no effect, and the government rigidly adhered to their exclusion. Flour was at 30 dollars the barrel. Capt. O. left at the Havanna about 40 sail of Americans; none belonging to the northward of Cape Cod.

A letter received at Newburyport, from Martinique, dated May 5, says—"The French are to take possession of this island the 27th May."

Extract of a letter from a citizen of the U. States in France, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Bordeaux, 31st March, 1802.

It is long since I should have written to you, but have been waiting an answer to my letter to General La Fayette, to whom, soon after my arrival here, I forwarded the pamphlets, which you entrusted to my care. It is more than probable they were intercepted by the government, whose despotic sway tyrannizes over every vestige of liberty! On my arrival at Paris, in January last, I expected to have found that unfortunate man; but it seems after that he had obtained permission to return to his native land, the reception he met with was cold beyond description; after dancing attendance on the First Consul, who suffered the General to remain unnoticed in the anti-chamber as often as he went there, a message was delivered him, to withdraw himself from the capital, and to reside for the future in a town allotted him; it is about 60 miles from Paris—and there he was when last I heard of him.

It is impossible to describe to you the disappointment I experienced upon witnessing the melancholy alteration which the revolution has occasioned in this country. Freedom, or any one rational principle of liberty, no longer exists here. All those noble sentiments which once animated the band of heroes, are now no more; they have given way to a course of libidinous practices, profligacy of manners, and of

the grossest sensuality, that it is possible for the human mind to shudder at; this view is not exaggerated; and many are the instances I could give you of its truth; of the women the abandoned are truly lost to all shame, and those who affect to reserve some claim to character, by the immodesty of their dress, shock the mind of those who are unaccustomed to such fashions; the gallantry (as it is falsely called) of the men, serves to feed this spirit of depravity, and with very few is this course thought disgraceful: indeed the infidelity of a married woman is not any bar to her admission into the first societies—she is called amiable—there appears to be very little, if any, distinction of time, if at any one period more than another, their dissipation appears at a greater height, it is on the Lord's day; it is on the evening of that day that they have their balls, masquerades, and gaming-tables; and night is turned into day; during our stay here, which has been near five months, there has been no end to this disgraceful rout.

Hard indeed would it be if there were not exceptions to this multiplied scene of iniquity. There are some families who still keep up, at least the outward observance of religious duties; amongst the many persons with whom I dined, there was only one man who ever asked a blessing on his food, and he was an Irish Catholic; amongst all others attentive to their children, I found one who made her little girl say her prayers on going to bed, and another who engaged the minister to visit her two daughters grown up, to instruct them in the paths of piety and virtue. But were I to unfold the opposite scenes I have witnessed, scarcely would the recital obtain credit.

Every thing is reduced to the level of sensuality, and this system has introduced with it a prevailing belief in the materiality only of our existence—and what with the faith of the one, and the practice of the other, their effects are direful. Marriage, the first and best of all social contracts, has little else but the exterior of the person to hold the bond, and when the mind is satiated, the attachment is dissolved, even men who have long lived in domestic harmony, coolly talk of a period when love is dead, and when esteem takes its place. With such a system, I trust, my dear friend, we shall never be acquainted.

In this large and populous city there are yet some places of worship open, amongst which there is one belonging to the protestants, which is well attended.—The mode of worship is formed partly upon the plan of the Anglican and partly on that of the Presbyterian churches. There is no service used, instead of which one of the elders begins the service with reading a prayer, then the confession of sins, both from the church of England service—then two chapters, one from the Old, the other from the New Testament, upon both of which he reads the Genevan Commentary. After which they sing; the minister then ascends the pulpit, taking the book from the elder; he reads another formula, and then they sing again; after which he makes another prayer, *memoriter* not an *extempore* prayer, for it is always the same, concluding with our Lord's words "Our father, &c." he then takes the bible, having deliberately read the text twice, he lays the book by & delivers generally an animated discourse from memory of from 40 to 50 minutes; they then sing; after which the minister continues the reading of some forms of prayer, concluding with the creed, the same as in the Church of England; they then sing a verse, and the minister concludes with pronouncing the benediction; when the congregation separate. All is conducted with considerable outward decorum;—you may ask me, my dear friend, what *spirit* accompanies this outward service. Ah, my dear sir, I dare not judge! when I see you, I will relate some conversations that have passed between the minister and me, that may throw some light on this subject: at present I will mention one pleasing thing; on Easter Sunday next, about 10 days hence, there are to be admitted into communion with the church, for the first time, upwards of fifty young persons of both sexes; and their pastor has been for some months past, truly assiduous in his visits to these young folks—so that the form is yet alive. God grant that the spirit may be refreshed. Nor is this all that is good which I have to communicate to you—their famous or infamous calendar, as it respected the Christian religion, is now no more!—Bonaparte gave it a few weeks since its coup de grace.—Their division of months is reserved, but the *decades* the 10th day, is abolished,

and in future the seventh is to be observed as a day of rest, on which day all the public offices are to be shut up, and I had last Lord's day, in going to church, the inexpressible satisfaction to see the custom house shut up. So that perhaps this is the beginning of a revival. The change gave universal satisfaction, and will inevitably serve to strengthen Bonaparte's enormous power.

With great esteem, I am, &c.

TO NOAH WEBSTER, ESQ.

I am one of those who approve of your plan of a National Dictionary, or standard of American English. If you have proceeded so far, request you will favor the public with an explanation of the word *gentleman*, it should at present be understood in this country. The appellation has become so common, that one might readily suppose it was sometimes intended by way of ridicule, or at least made use of without an appropriate signification.

The term is no doubt often used by way of courtesy or compliment, but as its meaning is somewhat ambiguous, query, whether it may or may not be properly applied to a person of an *improved mind*, who has been taught and practices the established rules of good breeding, and is upright in his dealings; without taking into view the circumstances of fortune, family, or employment?

I am inclined to think the common acceptance of the word *friendship*, is also very vague and uncertain; and wish to know if the following may be considered as its proper sense and import. It is believed that real friendship is, where a mutual esteem and attachment subsists between two persons, arising from an opinion entertained by each that the other is possessed with such good qualities, that he can safely trust him with all his interests and concerns, with entire confidence.

If this be the true meaning of the word, friendship may then be considered as existing in sentiment; and such good opinion will produce not only esteem and confidence but acts of disinterested beneficence. It may however be a question, whether reciprocal friendship is not very uncommon where there is not something like a parity in regard to fortune, as well as several other circumstances; and if there are not more of its pleasures enjoyed by people in the middle ranks of life.

It is supposed the meaning of the word Flattery is understood by most people, but I wish to know which is most to be despised, a person who is in the habit of addressing himself in the designing and ambiguous language of a flatterer, and with an indifference as to truth; or he, who, by listening to such language, is willingly made the dupe of his own vanity? An elevated mind can neither be pleased with flattery, nor condescend to praise falsely.

When you say a Man of Honor, you no doubt mean a man of principle; and I wish to know what we are to suppose is his governing motive of action, whether a sense of religion and sound philosophy, or merely a love of character, or both?

A PHILADELPHIAN.
[Gaz. U. S.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the Undersigners,

I. S. A. 5 bales of British Oraburg: Damaged on board the brigantine Niger, capt. Baker, on her passage from Newcastle.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 12. Vendue Master.

NOTICE.

MY departure for the Western Country is necessarily postponed till the fifth day of next month.

Those persons who have spoken to me to transact business for them are requested to furnish me with their papers in order that powers of attorney may be drawn.

HENRY MOORE.
June 12. eo3c

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the shop of the subscriber, some day this week,

Six round back Chairs, painted yellow, tip'd with black; the seats painted mahogany colour. The above reward will be paid to any person who will inform me who took them, to be paid on conviction of the thief.

EPHRAIM EVANS.
June 12. d3t

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial
Nankeens,
Bandanno bhfs. and kumhums,
German and British of naburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels.

May 3

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt-
cy was duly awarded and issued against
James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria,
in the district of Columbia, by the name
and the description of James Gillies, on
the 6th day of May, in the year of our
lord, one thousand eight hundred and two:
And whereas the commissioners in and by
the said commission named and authorized,
have declared him to be a bankrupt; the
said commissioners do hereby summon and
require the said James Gillies personally
to be and appear before the commissioners,
in the said commission named, on Thursday
the 13th day of this present month; on
Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on
Friday the 18th day of the same month,
at Gadby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then
and there to be examined, and to make a
full and true discovery and disclosure of all
his estate and effects according to the di-
rections of the act of Congress, entitled,
"An act to establish an uniform system of
bankruptcy throughout the United States,"
at either of which meetings the creditors of
said bankrupt may attend to prove the
same, and those who are indebted to the
said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind
in their hands belonging to him, are not
to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT, } Commissioners.
J. B. NICKOLS, }
Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commission.
May 8. d6w

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,
A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,
arranged on an approved plan, and calcu-
lated to facilitate the improvement of
youth. The sixth edition.
Price 50 cents.

May 24.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. }

In pursuance of an order of the
Circuit Court for the district and county
aforesaid, made by consent of parties in
the case of the United States; v. s.
Robert T. Hoe & others in chancery, will
be exposed to public sale for ready money
upon the 19th day of June next, the follow-
ing valuable property, conveyed in trust to
the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald,
late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly call-
ed Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the
south side of King street and east side of
Union street, and bounded by an alley of
30 feet in width, on the south from Uni-
on street to the water. On this piece of
ground are erected three Brick Ware-
houses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet
deep and three stories high each—Also, a
SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73
feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the
floor—all under one roof. Adjoining,
and on the east side of this house, is a piece
of ground unimproved the whole length of
the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a
25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the
wharf. From the front of the wharf is a
pier extended into the river 100 feet by
60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier
is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and
another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.
May 8. d1f

Wanted immediately,

A white or black woman, to
do the house-work in a small family.—
Enquire of the Printers.
May 10. d

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, a-
bout 15 years of age, he is an expert
waiter. Enquire of the Printers.
May 29. d

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain
Woodhouse, from London, and offers for
sale, by the piece or package, at his
warehouse on King Street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies'
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire
dowlas,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimi-
ties,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch
gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy mus-
lins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies'
gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarfnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,
ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnets, &c. &c.
May 18. dzw zaw6w

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Wood-
house from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or
package, at his store on King street, on
the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Irish linens, sheetings,
Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Chintzes, calicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.
Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles,
A few elegant guns,
Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.
May 18. d1ztaw3w

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next,
I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and
will undertake to transact any business in
that state, or in the Territory North
West of the River Ohio. I shall reside
in the town of Washington, and practice
law in the several courts held there, in the
superior courts for the said state; and in
the superior courts for the said territory,
which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon
Moore, will forward any papers which
may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by feve-
ral persons who have military claims, to
obtain surveys and patents for them, and
who have other interests in Lands. As I
am well acquainted with surveying I shall
be glad to undertake any business of this
kind.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia,
April 30, 1863. zaw 15thJ

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Nancy Hawkins,
has eloped from my bed and board, with-
out any just cause; this is to forewarn all
persons from harboring or trusting her on
my account, as I am determined not to
pay any debts of her contracting from this
date.

his
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
mark

June 10. eoztt

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on the road, between George-
Town and Alexandria, or somewhere in
George-Town,

A small black Pocket Book,
containing a red and green silk purse, with
a ten dollar Baltimore bill and several let-
ters and other papers: one of them direct-
ed to David Low, on board his Majesty's
ship Ganges, at Spithead or elsewhere, in
England, and another to capt. William
Marcklay. The above reward will be
paid to any person who will deliver the
pocket book, with its contents, to Mrs.
Low, or the Printer of this paper.

June 8. eoztt

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the George and Paul Sieman, via
Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale.
They daily expect the remainder of their
goods by the Union from London, and the
United States from Liverpool.

May 1.

dzw eozw zawzw

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully inform-
ed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION
for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike
Road, are opened at the office of Col.
Francis Deakins, in George-Town, and
at the counting house of Mr. William
Hartshorne, in the town of Alexandria,
where those inclined to subscribe for shares
will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Mary-
land and Virginia, for incorporating "a
Company for establishing a Turnpike
Road from the Burnt Mill, about a
mile below George's creek, on the
Potomack river, to the nearest western
navigation," may be seen at either of
the abovementioned places.

March 4.

1aw

Valuable Lots of Ground FOR SALE,

Contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

On Tuesday the 15th day of June
next, will be offered for sale at public
auction, on the premises,

Forty half acre Lots of ground
lying between the George-Town road and
Potomac river. Five of them are Water
Lots, late the property of Baldwin Dade,
on which he now resides. One fourth of
the purchase money to be paid in hand,
and the other three fourths, in one, two
and three years; the payments to be se-
cured by a mortgage on the property pur-
chased. This property is beautifully and
advantageously situated. On one of the
water lots a public ferry is established by
law, and all the water lots are at present
good fishing landings. A good title to
the property sold will be made to the pur-
chasers by

P. FITZHUGH, and

CHARLES SIMMS,

Attornies in fact for Nath. Pendleton.
May 18. zaw

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
here are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—ves-
sels of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING
GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,
One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches,
The other 84 by 40 do.

with suitable ornaments. Apply to
William Hodgson.
May 31. d

To all True Republicans, whether
Federalists or Federal-non.

Just published, and for sale at this Office.

Price 37½ cents,

THE TRUE PATRIOT

Containing eleven Essays, on the following
subjects:

Essay 1. On the weakness of man
his solitary state, and consequent neces-
sity of society.

2. On the wickedness of man in so-
ciety, and necessity of government.

3. Of all forms of government
elective and representative, i. e. a Repu-
blic, the best.

4. A Republic, the only government
reasonable.

5. Best government for national li-
berty and independence.

6. Best government for wealth.

7. Best government for fair play,
equal laws and taxes.

8. Best government for peace.

9. Best government for morals.

10. Best government for patriotism.

11. Best government for population.

Republicans! "Let us have Light!"
The bipeds in a tyrant's gear can do
well enough in the dark. Their driv-
ing will keep them on the turnpike. But
governing and self-guided We, leaders
followers, shall all soon be in the dark
without light. "Let us have light!"
and we shall have "a reason for the fact
that is in us." We shall see and ad-
mire the goodness of God, for giving us our
excellent Republic. We shall cordially
it—bravely defend it; cheerfully pay
taxes; honor its officers; and like li-
children, love one another, and con-
quently be happy for ever. Ornamented
with an elegant copperplate likeness of
Governor Bloomfield.

For Sale, or to Rent.

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE,
LOT, on Queen street, with a BACK
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 yrs
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS

Prince Stn

March 20.

I have just received for Sale
Surgeons' Pocket Instruments,
Lancets,
Scaling Instruments for the teeth,
Pewer Syringes,
Self-Pipes, in cases, &c. They are
of the first quality.—Apply at Harp-
wharf to

CHARLES DOUGLASS.

June 9. eoztt

NICHOLAS BOUREAU

Formerly merchant in New-York, in
Hardware and Jewelry line,

Has removed to Alexandria
where he has opened, at M'Munn's new
brick house in King street, a large &
elegant assortment of

Plated Ware & Jewelry,
of every description, with a large supply

Hardwares & Perfumery,
which he will sell for ready cash,
wholesale and retail, at the lowest New-
York prices.

Also, Spanish WOOL and all kind

NAILS.

May 13. eoztt

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ imm-
diately, for the benefit of the 6th Re-
giment of Virginia Militia, two MILI-
TARIANS; one to teach the differ-
ent parts of the drum, the other, the mu-
sic of the fife. Such persons as are well qu-
alified for the above tuition, and will en-
gage to instruct the learners which will
consist of sixteen boys for each branch
shall receive a liberal compensation from
the subscriber, who is authorized by law
to employ tutors; and by the Court
Enquiry, to pay them for their services
when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE,

April 7. Fairfax County. zawtt

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron
neatly drawn in small flat and square bars
and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.